

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: MEIER, George

27 MAR 1958

FILE

1. The following information concerning Subject's emigre activities in Europe, which has been summarized and placed in chronological order, is based upon voluminous reports dating from March 1946 to July 1957, from sources of varying reliability.

2. Georg (Dori) Konstantinovich von MEIER (MAIER) MEIER, born 19 September 1897, in Velsk, Russia, according to biographical information dated 3 August 1946, received his secondary education and higher legal training at the Aleksandrsky Lycee in St. Petersburg, which, prior to the revolution of 1917, was one of the two privileged institutions for training young noblemen for government service.

3. MEIER participated in the Civil War in Southern Russia by joining the White anti-Communist armies of Generals DENIKIN and WRANGEL, serving in the cavalry as an officer. He left Russia in 1920 with General WRANGEL's army. In 1921, MEIER secured residence in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, where he was successful, on a small scale, in commercial and business affairs. He became a stockholder in the Bankaya Kreditnaya Društvo, loan and savings society in Belgrade. Prior to World War II, MEIER took no active part in the social and political life of the Russian emigrants in Yugoslavia where he lived until 1941.

4. According to Nikolai Kramovich BIRANOVSKY, a well-known emigre personality, MEIER was employed from 1942-1944 by propaganda agencies of the German Foreign Office in Berlin and of the Ministry of Propaganda, being employed at the same time by a German firm.

5. In 1944-1945, MEIER served in the Civil Administration (Citizen's Section) of General Andrei VLASSOV's "Committee of Liberation of the Peoples of Russia" (ROSS). General KALININ was chairman of this administration. In connection with his ROSS membership, MEIER began to display an interest in politics, especially interesting himself in the question of the inter-relationship between former White Russian emigres and General VLASSOV's anti-Communist movement. During early 1945, MEIER allegedly stated, while in conversation with other White Russian emigres, that he considered himself a supporter of a monarchy in a future Russia, but that he felt it necessary to support the VLASSOV movement as an intermediate step in the struggle against Communism.

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c. In such an effort to obtain a revision of the RRR program, to get that council to increase the support of an election narrowly in favor of a limited one.

d. As an associate of Richard BARNETT, KIRK made a number of trips from Manila to France and Switzerland in 1947-1950. On these trips he met, in Paris, Professor Serge MARMON, Chairman of the "Union for the Freedom of the French of Indochina" (Indochinese group-USA) and the other members of the "Indochinese" (Indochinese). KIRK wrote a few articles of the magazine "Indochinese" (Parisienne). KIRK wrote a few articles for this magazine and was with its business representatives in Germany.

9. During the 1949 elections of the second conference of Indochinese delegates in Manila, the coalition of General van GELDEREN's opponents received a list of candidates in which KIRK was described as follows:

"Fifty-two years of age. Larger. One of the citizens of the Civil Administration of the RRR. Born at the present in the region of the 'Chakravart' (an article under pseudonym 'I. MARMON'). Active participant in the Indochinese Movement."

10. In December 1951, General John STONE reported that KIRK was a member of the "Committee of the United Vietnamese Veterans" (UVV), which was headed by STONE. This was an anti-Communist directing committee for the United Vietnamese Veterans of the United States. (UVV). This latter organization was composed of veterans of the VIETNAM war. It was believed that KIRK played an important role in the political organization of UVV.

11. In the same manner that KIRK and members of the van GELDEREN and STONE opposition, which had risen through KIRK's efforts and STONE's efforts, had changed their opponents with being Soviet agents (e. g. from Boris Volk van LITVINOVICH, former captain in General VAN GELDEREN's Russian Liberation Army, directly asserted in KIRK's presence at a conference of delegates in Camp Belvedere, near Manila, that van GELDEREN's colleagues were Soviet agents), so did KIRK's opponents who the same day against KIRK himself in 1949. For example, ALBERT, leader of the Russian delegates organization, the Russian All-Union State Movement (RUSM), publicly accused KIRK of having connections with one SUDAN (SUDAN), a major in Paris, who according to ALBERT, was a Soviet agent. Despite these charges, KIRK continued to enjoy the reputation within enemy circles of being a sincere and loyal anti-Communist. Even most of KIRK's opponents were sympathetic to the opinions of ALBERT, who did not only either the support or the confidence of Russian enemy circles. They were inclined to see the KIRK's activities as the business of BARNETT, to personal ambition, and to a lack of sufficient political experience.

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Based on: []

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